

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, April 28, 2021 – 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity:

Initial attack activity:	Light (72 fires)
New large incidents:	1
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires: ***	6
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	2

Nationally, there is 2 fire being managed under a strategy other than full suppression.

***Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

[Link](#) to Understanding the IMSR.

This report will be posted Monday – Friday at 0730 Mountain time unless significant activity occurs.

IMT 2 (NW Team 6) has been assigned in support of Oregon state COVID-19 response operations.

Active Incident Resource Summary							
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel	Change in Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	1	1,641	0	3	0	7	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	1	1,192	0	6	0	21	0
SWCC	6	20,535	21	36	6	758	173
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	5	5,783	1	28	0	199	-24
SACC	12	1,405	1	16	3	120	-17
Total	25	30,556	23	89	9	1,122	214

Southwest Area (PL 3)

New fires: 5
New large incidents: 1
Uncontained large fires: 4
Type 1 IMTs committed: 2

Three Rivers, Lincoln NF, USFS. IMT 1 (SW Team 2). Twelve miles northwest of Ruidoso, NM. Timber. Moderate fire behavior. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Flag, Colorado River District, BLM. IMT 1 (SW Team 1). Twelve miles southeast of Kingman, AZ. Chaparral and timber. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Numerous residences and energy infrastructure threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Jack, Coronado NF, USFS. Ten miles southwest of Portal, AZ. Grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened.

Bonito Rock, Fort Apache Agency, BIA. Fifteen miles southeast of Whiteriver, AZ. Timber and brush. Moderate fire behavior with backing, flanking and isolated torching. Road closures in effect.

* **Thumb Flat**, Kaibab NF, USFS. Eighteen miles southeast of Williams, AZ. Timber litter and understory. Moderate fire behavior with creeping, backing and smoldering. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday. Last narrative report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Three Rivers	NM-LNF	12,000	2,000	5	Ctn	7/4	210	114	7	8	2	0	180K	FS
Flag	AZ-CRD	1,400	0	0	Ctn	5/1	263	93	7	15	1	0	897K	BLM
Jack	AZ-CNF	1,856	0	80	Ctn	4/29	6	-64	0	1	0	0	1.1M	FS
Bonito Rock	AZ-FTA	1,800	0	25	Ctn	5/21	209	-2	6	6	3	0	1.4M	BIA
Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
* Thumb Flat	AZ-KNF	112	---	5	Comp	5/14	32	---	0	4	9	9	10K	FS
South Rim 4	TX-BBP	1,341	---	90	Comp	UNK	38	---	1	2	0	0	1.1M	NPS

BBP – Big Bend National Park, NPS

Eastern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 22
New large incidents: 0
Uncontained large fires: 1
Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Brittle, Huron-Manistee NF, USFS. IMT 2 (EA Gold Team). Five miles northeast of Hale, MI. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Residences threatened. Energy infrastructure threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Brittle	MI-HMF	5,781	0	65	Ctn	4/30	132	11	1	13	0	0	725K	FS

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 31
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Mill Creek, Cherokee NF, USFS. Ten miles east of Newport, TN. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with backing and flanking. Structures threatened. Trail closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Mill Creek	TN-CNF	640	377	50	Ctn	5/7	77	0	1	4	3	0	418K	FS

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest Area	FIRES	2	0	0	0	1	2	5
	ACRES	8	0	0	0	12	4	24
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES	6	0	0	0	16	0	22
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	167	0	167
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	256	27	283
TOTAL FIRES:		8	1	0	0	61	2	72
TOTAL ACRES:		8	1	0	0	441	31	481

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	3	0	0	4	0	7
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Northwest Area	FIRES	35	12	1	0	293	15	356
	ACRES	194	107	0	0	2,282	699	3,283
Northern California Area	FIRES	2	0	0	0	596	61	659
	ACRES	2	0	0	0	1,616	179	1,797
Southern California Area	FIRES	5	30	1	3	834	90	963
	ACRES	5	219	1	6	1,373	1,295	2,899
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	420	7	1	0	274	66	768
	ACRES	19,964	51	22	0	9,995	13,749	43,781
Great Basin Area	FIRES	10	83	1	4	137	16	251
	ACRES	2,301	7,109	0	4	5,192	101	14,706
Southwest Area	FIRES	159	45	4	5	153	113	479
	ACRES	8,173	773	0	1,346	6,042	3,826	20,159
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	46	10	2	3	105	17	183
	ACRES	2,121	35	1,244	305	68,375	2,723	74,803
Eastern Area	FIRES	236	0	12	8	3,628	232	4,116
	ACRES	6,451	0	13,200	532	18,490	14,445	53,118
Southern Area	FIRES	367	0	42	21	8,513	280	9,223
	ACRES	28,677	0	8,879	6,297	162,521	20,735	227,109
TOTAL FIRES:		1,280	190	64	44	14,537	890	17,005
TOTAL ACRES:		67,888	8,293	23,346	8,490	275,886	57,752	441,656

Ten Year Average Fires (2011 – 2020 as of today)	15,680
Ten Year Average Acres (2011 – 2020 as of today)	821,204

***Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments.

***Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <https://gacc.nifc.gov/>

Predictive Services Discussion: An upper-level trough will continue moving over the Intermountain West with critical fire weather conditions developing across the southern High Plains between a dry line and approaching cold front. Precipitation will continue to shift east across the Intermountain West with coverage across the Southwest west of the Continental Divide, Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming. Heavy snow is possible in the Front Range with severe weather likely along and head of the dry line across the southern Plains with severe weather potential stretching northward into the central Plains and portions of the Upper Midwest. Dry conditions will continue across portions of the Northeast.

<http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



Hazard Trees – Situational Awareness

Felling Safety Category

Snags are dead, standing trees without leaves or needles in the crowns and present a significant threat to forest worker safety. Snags may burn through more quickly than green trees and can fall without warning.

Live, structurally compromised green trees weakened by insects, disease, weather, fire, and age can also fall without notice.

Sawyers and crews operate with increased risk from hazard trees during low visibility or night operations. Night saw operations should include discussions involving minimizing falling operations due to reduced visibility and the reduction of situational awareness of immediate surroundings.

Environmental conditions that increase risk from hazard trees:

- Strong or gusty winds from storm cells.
- Air operations - water or retardant drops, rotor wash from helicopters.
- Steep slopes with rolling material.
- Diseased or bug-killed areas (Mountain Pine Beetle).
- Fire weakened timber.
- Reduced visibility from smoke, fog, or darkness.

Things to consider when assessing the potential danger of hazard trees in an area:

- Timbered areas that have been burning for an extended period.
- High-risk tree species (those that are known for rot and shallow root systems) in the area.
- Numerous downed trees or tree parts in the area.
- Broken tops and dead limbs overhead or an accumulation of downed limbs around tree boles (stems).
- Signs of tree decay including: cavities, splits, cracks, lack of needles, mechanical damage, missing bark, insect infestation, mushrooms, or fungus growing from tree.
- Root damage from equipment, fire, or erosion.
- Steep slopes for rolling debris, reduced personnel mobility, and more difficult size-up.
- Weather forecast with high winds or wind impacting the tree canopy.

Identify mitigation measures to reduce risk from hazard trees:

- Identify, communicate, establish, and monitor No-Work-Zones (NWZ) in all high-risk areas until the hazard has been mitigated.
- Assign qualified sawyers and Falling Bosses based on the complexity of the hazard.
- Consider ordering in higher complexity fallers in advance.
- Use heavy equipment or explosives to avoid placing sawyers under hazards.
- Plan quick and safe escape routes.
- Minimize exposure time at the stump by employing efficient felling procedures.
- Minimize impacts to the hazard tree from wedge pounding or other felling operations in the area.
- Do not turn your back on a falling tree or known hazard.
- Use lookouts to maintain secure felling areas.
- Discuss/practice medical evacuation procedures and accept risk accordingly.

Resources: [Hazard Tree Resources](#), [Incident Response Pocket Guide](#), [PMS 461](#), [Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations](#), [Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide](#), [PMS 210](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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